

New *Aleocharinae* (*Staphylinidae*, *Col.*) of the U. S.

By A. FENYES, Pasadena, Cal.

1. *Silusa deusa* Brnh., i, litt. spec. nov.

Moderately depressed, parallel, with sparse, yellow pubescence.

Head black, opaque; prothorax piceous brown, opaque; elytra reddish brown with a large triangular scutellar and still larger triangular external marginal area piceous brown, so that the ground color appears only on a narrow oblique semi-lunar vitta, reaching from humerus to apical sutural angle, opaque abdomen piceous black, at apex lighter, a little shining; antennae piceous, paler toward base; legs pale dirty reddish.

Antennae about as long as head and prothorax together, strongly incrassate toward apex; joint 2 longer than 3; 4 small, transverse; 5-10 gradually wider, transverse, the penultimate joints almost twice as wide as long; 11 about as long as 9 and 10 together, large, oval.

Head transverse, very finely, not densely punctate; eyes large, prominent, longer than the tempora; genae entirely margined.

Prothorax a little wider than the head, transverse, about two-thirds wider than long, sides and base rounded a little narrower in front than behind; hind angles obtuse, blunt; moderately densely and finely punctate.

Elytra a little wider and a little longer than the prothorax, outer hind angles strongly emarginate; moderately, a little coarsely, quite densely granulosely punctate.

Abdomen parallel; segments 3-6 transversely impressed at base; at base a little coarsely and more densely, at apex more finely and sparsely punctate.

In the male the 7 dorsal segment of the abdomen with a short carinula in the middle before the apex; 8 dorsal segment at apex truncate emarginate, with sharp crenulations.

Length, 2.6 mm.

Pasadena, in California, under sycamore bark.

2. *Silusa opaca* spec. nov.

Rather robust, moderately convex, subparallel, inconspicuously pubescent.

Head black, opaque; prothorax and elytra piceous red, vaguely darkly suffused, opaque; abdomen piceous black, apical segmental margins and apex vaguely piceous red, a little shining; antennae piceous brown, joints 1-3 and 11 reddish yellow; legs reddish yellow.

Antennae about as long as head and prothorax together, moderately incrassate toward apex; joints 2 and 3 subequal; 4 moderately, 5-10 strongly transverse; 11 scarcely as long as 9 and 10 together, oval, pointed.

Head much narrower than the prothorax, transverse; extremely densely and extremely finely punctate; eyes large, tempora short, genae entirely margined.

Prothorax almost as wide as the elytra, strongly transverse, about two-thirds wider than long, narrower in front than behind; sides and base rounded, the latter at the sides sinuate, hind angles obtuse; convex, with a faint transverse basal depression extremely densely and very finely punctate.

Elytra considerably longer than the prothorax, hind angles strongly emarginate; extremely densely and finely, somewhat roughly punctate.

Abdomen subparallel; segments 3-5 transversely impressed at base; rather densely, not finely punctate.

In the male the 7 dorsal segment of the abdomen in the middle very near to the apex with a scarcely visible small tubercle; 8 dorsal segment at apex truncate, with 4-5 rather prominent teeth in the middle, at each side with another, more prominent, longer tooth.

Length, 2.2-2.4 mm.

Tahoe City, Deer Park Springs, Tallac, in California, on mushrooms and toadstools.

3. *Atheta* (*Halobrectha*) *algophila* spec. nov.

Moderately elongate, moderately depressed, almost parallel.

Piceous black, moderately shining, abdomen a little more shining, elytra and apex of abdomen sometimes a little lighter; antennae reddish brown, the first three or six joints, mouth and legs lighter, reddish yellow.

Antennae moderately long, longer than head and prothorax together, moderately pubescent and setulose; joints I, 2 and 3 elongate, 2 longer than 3; 4 and 5 longer than wide, 4-10 gradually a little shorter and wider, the penultimate joints one-half wider than long; II not quite as long as 9 and 10 together, oval, with blunt apex.

Head a little narrower than the prothorax, longer than wide, rounded, with prominent mandibles; coarsely and moderately densely punctate, with an impunctate middle area; with sparse yellowish pubescence; eyes rather small, almost shorter than the tempora; genae entirely margined.

Prothorax narrower than the elytra, about one-third wider than long, sides conspicuously rounded, narrowed behind, hind angles obtuse, moderately densely and finely punctate, with sparse yellow pubescence; with a shallow transverse basal foveola and two side bristles.

Elytra wider and about one-third longer than the prothorax, together almost longer than wide, almost parallel; outer hind angles conspicuously emarginate; densely and finely punctate, with moderately sparse, conspicuous yellowish pubescence.

Abdomen but very little narrowed behind; segments 3-5 transversely impressed at base; finely and sparsely punctate, segments 6 and 7 still more sparsely punctate, almost smooth.

Nails long, toothed at base.

Mesosternum carinate in the middle in front, very pointed behind, entering about three-fourths between the middle coxae, the latter moderately separated.

Metasternum pointed in front, entering a little between the middle coxae; a very short isthmus between the two sternal points.

In the male the 8 dorsal segment of the abdomen rounded; the 6 ventral segment a little produced, narrowed at apex.

In the female the 8 dorsal segment rounded; 6 ventral segment scarcely produced, rounded, not narrowed at apex.

Length, 2.6-3 mm.

San Diego, in California, under seaweed on the ocean shore.

4. *Atheta* (*Atheta*) *hilaris* spec. nov.

Moderately elongate, a little narrowed in front and behind.

Head black, very little shining; prothorax piceous black, with the margins sometimes lighter, moderately shining; elytra testaceous, with a vaguely defined black area around the scutellum and a large, triangular black spot at the hind angles, moderately shining; abdomen yellow in front, from segment 5 on black, the centers of the yellow segments with a vague blackish cloud; antennae piceous, their first joints and the mouth testaceous; legs pale yellow.

Antennae longer than head and prothorax together, moderately incrassate toward apex; joint 1 longer and thickened; 2 and 3 about equally long; 4 about square; 5-10 gradually incrassate, the penultimate joints about one-half wider than long; 11 as long as 9 and 10 together, oval, pointed.

Head narrower than the prothorax, rounded, a little transverse, very finely and very sparsely punctate; eyes large, longer than the tempora; genae entirely margined.

Prothorax narrower than the elytra, about two-thirds wider than long, sides strongly rounded; base rounded, at the sides emarginate; finely and sparsely punctate, with a shallow basal fovea and two-three side bristles.

Elytra wider and about one-third longer than the prothorax, moderately densely and finely, subgranulose punctate, very finely pubescent.

Abdomen a little narrowed behind; segments 3-5 transversely impressed at base; very finely and very sparsely punctate, segments 6 and 7 smooth.

Mesosternum triangular behind, with a blunt point, reaching about one-half between the middle coxae, the latter a little separated.

Metasternum produced in front, with a blunt point, meeting the mesosternal point.

In the male the 7 dorsal segment of the abdomen with a round tubercle in the middle, nearer to the apical margin; 8 dorsal segment rounded, truncate, with a pointed tooth at each side, these teeth separated by a deep sinus from a middle lobe, the latter with rounded angles and a slight almost angular median emargination; 6 ventral segment moderately produced, rounded, narrowed at apex.

In the female the 8 dorsal segment rounded, slightly emarginate in the middle; 6 ventral segment rounded, a little narrowed.

Length, 2.8-3 mm.

Porvenir and Upper Pecos Valley, in New Mexico.

5. *Atheta (Dimetrota) laetula* spec. nov.

Moderately elongate, rather depressed, moderately broad, very little narrowed in front and behind.

Head black, with very faint bronze lustre, very little shining; prothorax and elytra brownish yellow, the latter with a faint darker cloud around the scutel and at the outer hind angles, almost opaque; abdomen reddish yellow, its apex from the 5 segment on black, the very apex sometimes a little lighter again, moderately shining; antennae piceous brown, the first two joints and the mouth a little lighter; legs yellow.

Antennae a little longer than head and prothorax together, moderately incrassate toward apex; joint 1 a little thickened; 2 and 3 about equally long, the latter sometimes a little shorter; 4 a little shorter and narrower than 5, transverse; 5-10 gradually incrassate, transverse, the penultimate joints about twice as wide as long; 11 longer than 9 and 10 together, oval, pointed.

Head a little narrower than the prothorax, rather large, transverse, moderately densely subgranulose punctate, sparsely yellowish pubescent; eyes large, prominent, much longer than the tempora; genae entirely margined.

Prothorax a little narrower than the elytra, about one-half wider than long; sides evenly, moderately rounded; base rounded, emarginate at the sides; hind angles obtuse, not entirely rounded; densely subgranulose punctate, with yellowish pubescence and 2-3 conspicuous black side bristles.

Elytra wider and about one-third longer than the prothorax, outer hind angles a little emarginate; very densely, not very finely punctate, with rather dense, conspicuous yellow pubescence.

Abdomen very little narrowed behind; segments 3-5 transversely impressed at base, not very sparsely and finely punctate, segments 6 and 7 a little more sparsely punctate, with sparse yellowish pubescence and robust black side bristles.

Mesosternum pointed behind, entering about three-fourths between the middle coxae, the latter a little separated.

Metasternum pointed in front, meeting the mesosternal point.

In the male the 8 dorsal segment of the abdomen truncate, with 4 equidistant teeth, the two middle ones a little broader and blunter at apex than the side teeth, the latter pointing slightly inwards; 6 ventral segment rounded, narrowed toward apex, moderately produced.

In the female the 8 dorsal segment rounded, a little narrowed toward apex, slightly truncate and slightly emarginate in the middle; 6 ventral segment rounded, narrowed, scarcely produced.

Length, 2.4-2.6 mm.

6. *Atheta (Dimetrota) neomexicana* spec. nov.

Moderately elongate depressed and robust, very little narrowed in front and behind.

Head and prothorax black, with faint bronze lustre, moderately shining; elytra piceous brown, very little shining; abdomen black, more shining; antennae piceous, their first joints and the mouth a little lighter; legs brownish yellow.

Antennae a little longer than head and prothorax together, moderately incrassate toward apex, finely pubescent and moderately setulose; joint 1 longer, thickened; 2 scarcely longer than 3; 4 longer than wide; 5-10 gradually incrassate, the penultimate joints about twice as wide as long; 11 almost longer than 9 and 10 together, oval, pointed.

Head a little narrower than the prothorax, a little transverse, rounded, moderately densely, subgranulosely punctate, very finely pubescent; eyes large, longer than the tempora; genae entirely margined.

Prothorax narrower than the elytra, about one-half wider than long, sides evenly rounded, very little convergent in front; base rounded, at the sides emarginate; hind angles rounded; moderately densely, subgranulosely punctate; sparsely pubescent, with 2-3 side bristles.

Elytra wider and about one-third longer than the prothorax; densely subgranulosely punctate, finely pubescent.

Abdomen very little narrowed behind; segments 3-5 transversely impressed at base; very finely and sparsely punctate, segments 6 and 7 almost smooth; with black side bristles.

Mesosternum pointed behind, entering about two-thirds between the middle coxae, the latter a little separated.

Metasternal process meeting the mesosternal process.

In the male the 8 dorsal segment of the abdomen with four teeth, the two middle ones a little nearer to the side teeth than to each other, rather blunt, separated by a shallow sinus; the two side teeth a little longer, pointed, pointing inwards, separated from the middle teeth by a little deeper sinus; 6 ventral segment rounded, narrowed toward apex, a little produced.

In the female the 8 dorsal segment rounded truncate, scarcely emarginate at apex; 6 ventral segment rounded, very little produced, angularly emarginate at the middle of the apex.

Length, 2.4-2.6 mm.

Porvenir, in the Gallinas Canon, in New Mexico; in fungi.

7. *Atheta (Dimetrota) nigrita* spec. nov.

Moderately elongate and depressed, narrowed in front and behind. Black, moderately shining; antennae and legs piceous black.

Antennae about as long as head and prothorax together, moderately incrassate toward apex, very finely pubescent and setulose; joint 2 longer than 3; 4-10 gradually incrassate toward apex, the penultimate joints about one-half wider than long; 11 about as long as 9 and 10 together, oval, pointed.

Head narrower than the prothorax, rounded, a little narrowed in front; extremely finely and sparsely punctate and pubescent; eyes rather small, shorter than the tempora; genae entirely margined.

Prothorax a little narrower than the elytra, narrowed in front, about two-thirds wider than long; sides and base rounded; posterior angles rounded; moderately densely and finely punctate, almost inconspicuously pubescent; with a round shallow basal fovea and two fine side bristles.

Elytra a little wider and about one-third longer than the prothorax; densely and subgranulose punctate, very finely pubescent.

Abdomen narrowed behind; segments 3-5 transversely impressed at base, rather sparsely and not very finely punctate, inconspicuously pubescent, with strong black side bristles.

Mesosternum with a long, not very acute point behind, entering about two-thirds between the middle coxae, the latter a little separated.

Metasternum produced in front, meeting the mesosternal point.

The 8 dorsal segment of the abdomen apparently in both sexes truncate; 6 ventral segment rounded, produced.

Length, 1.5-1.7 mm.

Sugar Pine Mills, in California, sifted along a creek.

8. *Atheta (Metaxya) subpolaris* spec. nov.

Elongate, depressed, parallel, very little narrowed in front.

Head black, moderately shining; prothorax piceous to piceous black, almost opaque; elytra brownish yellow, very little shining; abdomen piceous black, the tip lighter, shining; antennae and mouth piceous brown; legs testaceous.

Antennae longer than head and prothorax together, very little incrassate toward apex, very finely pubescent and setulose; joint 2 very little longer than 3; 4 longer than wide; 5-10 gradually very little in-

crassate, the penultimate joints a little longer than wide; 11 shorter than 9 and 10 together, oval, pointed.

Head narrower than the prothorax, about square, rounded, very sparsely and almost invisibly punctate; eyes rather small, shorter than the tempora; genae not entirely margined.

Prothorax very little narrower than the elytra, very little wider than long, sides very moderately, about evenly rounded, base rounded, slightly emarginate at the sides, hind angles rounded; moderately densely and finely punctate, with yellow pubescence with a shallow transverse basal fovea and 2 side bristles.

Elytra very little wider and longer than the prothorax, external hind angles slightly emarginate; moderately densely and finely punctate, with yellow pubescence.

Abdomen parallel; segments 3-5 transversely impressed at base; sparsely and very finely punctate; segments 6 and 7 still a little more sparsely punctate; segment 7 longer than 6; with sparse yellow pubescence.

Mesosternum very finely pointed behind, entering about two-thirds between the middle coxae, the latter almost contiguous.

Metasternum very finely pointed in front, almost meeting the mesosternal point; intercoxal isthmus short, vaguely defined.

In the male the 8 dorsal segment of the abdomen truncate, rounded; 6 ventral segment produced, its sides parallel, the apex broadly rounded truncate, very feebly emarginate, with rounded angles and with a few fine bristles on the margin.

In the female the 8 dorsal segment rounded; 6 ventral segment rounded, narrowed toward apex, scarcely produced.

Length, 3-3.3 mm.

Flagstaff, in Arizona, sifted from the detritus carried down in a storm ditch.

9. *Ocalea (Ocalea) fusca* spec. nov.

Moderately elongate and convex; shining, sparsely yellowish pubescent.

Head and prothorax piceous black; elytra piceous brown to piceous red; abdomen piceous black, at apex lighter; antennae piceous black; joint 1 reddish; legs reddish.

Antennae scarcely longer than head and prothorax together, feebly incrassate toward apex; joints 1-3 elongate; 4 longer than wide; 5 and 6 about square; 7-10 slightly transverse; 11 not as long as 9 and 10 together, oval, moderately pointed.

Head much narrower than the prothorax, longer than wide, rounded oval, scarcely constricted at base; moderately strongly and rather sparsely punctate; eyes moderate, about as long as the tempora; genae entirely, sharply margined.

Prothorax narrower than the elytra, a little wider than long, sides and base rounded; more narrowed in front than behind; with a shallow rounded basal impression; almost smooth, with 4 or 5 black side bristles.

Elytra about one-half longer and about one-fourth wider than the prothorax, outer hind angles emarginate; finely, rather sparsely, somewhat aciculate punctate.

Abdomen very little narrowed toward apex; segments 3-5 transversely impressed at base; finely, very sparsely punctate, with numerous marginal black hairs.

Mesosternum with a long acute process; middle coxae narrowly separated.

Length, 3 mm.

Flagstaff, in Arizona, together with *Atheta subpolaris*.

Concerning *Culex perturbans* at Dublin, New Hampshire.

By JOHN B. SMITH.

In the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, Vol. XI, pp. 145-149. Dr. Harrison G. Dyar writes interestingly concerning the mosquitoes at Dublin, New Hampshire, and particularly on the occurrence of *Culex (Mansonia) perturbans*. The article is not only interesting from what it contains, though there is nothing new concerning *perturbans*; but much more interesting because of its omissions, some of which I feel moved to supply to the end that the remainder of the entomological fraternity may enjoy it as much as I did. Dr. Dyar records the failure of the combined efforts of Messrs. Busck, Caudell, Howe, Stowell and himself to locate the breeding places of *perturbans* at Dublin in 1908 and prior to August, 1909. It may be added to this, that Mr. Howe came to New Jersey in 1908, received all the information we could give him and went into the field with Mr. Grossbeck, who showed him exactly where and how to find the larvæ.

Mr. Howe evidently failed to profit by the instruction sufficiently to enable him to locate the insects at Dublin, and Dr. Stowell himself came to New Brunswick in October, 1908. He also received full information and was taken into the field